

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 41ST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

Whigs in *italic*; Old Line Democrats, in Roman. Those marked I. D. Independent Democrats; U. those elected as Union men; S. R. those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President. David R. Atchison.

Secretary. Asbury Dickins.

From expiries.

Alabama. Stephen Adams (U.) 1857.

C. C. Clay 1859.

Arkansas. David R. Atchison 1855.

R. W. Johnson 1855.

K. M. Sebastian 1859.

California. Henry S. Geyer 1855.

Truman Smith 1855.

Isaac Touhy 1857.

Connecticut. J. W. Williams 1859.

William M. Gwin 1855.

John B. Wells 1857.

Delaware. J. R. Thompson 1857.

James A. Bayard 1859.

John M. Clayton 1859.

William Wright 1855.

Florida. George B. Dodge 1855.

Jackson Morton 1855.

Stephen R. Mallory 1857.

Georgia. S. P. Chase (D.) 1855.

W. C. Dawson 1855.

Robert Toombs (U.) 1859.

Indiana. Benjamin F. Wade 1857.

John Pettit 1855.

James Schiesel 1857.

Illinois. James Schiesel 1857.

John D. Bright 1857.

Stephen A. Douglas 1859.

Charles T. James 1857.

Augustus Dodge 1855.

George W. Jones 1859.

Archibald Dixon 1855.

John B. Thompson 1859.

John Sidel 1855.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

John S. Bennett 1859.

NEW MEXICO.

Old Line Democrats.—Jose Manuel Gallegos.

Ohio. David T. Disney, M. H. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Elliman, Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Edson B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsay, Harvey H. Johnson, Wilson Shannon, George Bliss, Andrew Stuart.

Whigs.—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell, Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings.

Oregon. Joseph Lane.

Old Line Democrats.—T. B. Florence, J. Robins, Jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Fackler, Gusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Brown, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton R. Curtis.

Whigs.—Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart, Isaac E. Heister, Wm. Middleworth, Samuel L. Russell, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Dick.

Rhode Island. Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston.

South Carolina. John McQueen, William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas. L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

Tennessee. Brooks Campbell, (deceased), Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton.

Whigs.—William Cullum, Charles Reidy, R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollkofer, Emerson Etheridge.

Texas. Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter H. Bell.

Utah. John M. Bernhisel.

Virginia. T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caske, William O. Good, Thos. S. Boone, Paul Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette McCallen.

Whigs.—James Mencham, Andrew Tracy, Alvah Sabie.

Wisconsin. Daniel Wells, Jr., R. C. Eastman, John B. Mayo.

Independent Democratic Platform.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and important demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people,

ple, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure its rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight over, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all free men and parties.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BY LEWIS CLAPHAM.

Life of Isaac T. Hopper—price \$1.25, postage 21 cents.

Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 37 1/2 cents, postage 12 cents; five copies for \$2, postage paid.

Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 cents, postage 15 cents.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 50 cents, postage 16 cents.

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.

Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12mo—price \$1, postage 25 cents.

Goodell's American Slave Code—price 75 cents, postage 15 cents.

Manual Petition—price in cloth 75 cents, postage 12 cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLAPHAM, National Era Office.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852.

I. Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men, of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest,

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

X. Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 6, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

I. The Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.